11. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein the average primary particle diameter is in the range of from 1 to 20 μm.

12. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein said primary particles consist essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

13. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein the positive electrode active material has a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5.

14. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50 μm or less.

15. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein the battery has a capacity of 2 Ah or more.

16. (New) A method of reducing internal resistance of a lithium secondary battery as recited in claim 10, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

17. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance, comprising:

forming a raw material mixture comprising positive electrode precursor material, said raw material mixture comprising Li and Mn;

heating said raw material mixture to a temperature and for a time which is effective to convert said raw material mixture into a positive electrode active material having a cubic spinel structure, primary particles of the positive electrode active material having a substantially octahedral shape constituted mainly by flat crystal faces, said primary particles including particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

18. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the average primary particle diameter is in the range of from 1 to 20 μm.

19. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein said primary particles consist essentially of particles having at least one side of each flat crystal face of length of 1 μm or more.

20. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the positive electrode active material has a Li/Mn ratio of larger than 0.5.

21. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the primary particles form secondary particles having a maximum particle diameter of 50 μm or less.

22. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the battery has a capacity of 2 Ah or more.

23. (New) A method of making a lithium secondary battery having low internal resistance as recited in claim 17, wherein the battery is used in an electric vehicle or a hybrid electric vehicle.

Please cancel claims 1-9 without prejudice or disclaimer.